AUTHORS: Kazantsev, Yu.N. and Meriakri, V.V. SOV/109-4-1-21/30

TITLE: Transmission of the H_{01} Wave Through a Bend Having a Small Radius of Curvature (Peredacha volny H_{01} cherez izgib s malym radiusom krivizny)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 133 - 134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors constructed and investigated bends in the ring waveguides of the type described in the preceding article in this issue of the journal (Ref 3). The measurement of the attenuation in the bends was effected at a wavelength of 8 mm, by employing the same method as in the preceding work. A 90^0 bend in a waveguide having a diameter of 18 mm and a structure period of 1 mm, was investigated; the cross-section of the rings was 0.5 x 0.5 mm, while the radius of curvature of the bend was 55 cm. The attenuation curve for the bend as a function of frequency, is given by the upper graph in Figure 1, from which it is seen that its value is about 0.8 db. Most of this attenuation is due to the bend, since only 0.15 db is due to the wall losses and the elliptical-deformation

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Transmission of the H_{01} Wave Through a Bend Having a Small Radius of Curvature

losses. If the bend had an angle of 35° so that the radius of curvature was 70 cm, the attenuation was 0.3 db. Since the bends of this type are rather large and have a comparatively high attenuation, waveguides of the corrugated type were constructed and measured. These were made of a circular copper tube having a diameter of 18 mm; the internal grooves of the guides were equidistantly spaced (at 0.8 mm) and their depth was 0.7 cm. Bends with an angle of 90° having the radii of curvature of 60 cm and 30 cm were measured; the attenuation curves for the H_{01} wave of the waveguides are illustrated by the lower graphs of Figure 1; it is seen that the attenuation for the bend with the 60 cm radius is less than 0.12 db, while that of the 30 cm bend is less than 0.15 db.

There are 2 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

SOV/109-4-1-21/30

Transmission of the H_{01} Wave Through a Bend Having a Small Radius of Curvature

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1958

Card 3/3

26432
S/106/60/000/005/006/009
A055/A133

9,1300

AUTHORS: Persikov, M. V.; Kazantsev, Yu. N.; Kozelev, A. I.

TITLE: Field indicator for circular waveguides

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 5, 1960, 38-44

TEXT: For a complete study of wave propagation in waveguides with a circular cross-section the perimeter of which is considerably greater than the wavelength, it is necessary to measure the structure of the field not only along the propagation axis, but also in the waveguide cross-section. A field indicator specially designed for such measurements is described in the present article. When waves of different types with different polarization are propagating in a circular waveguide, the longitudinal slot, generally used for measuring the field structure along the propagation axis, cannot be cut without bringing about a considerable distortion of the obtained picture of the field. This difficulty is overcome as follows in the described system: into the circular waveguide a section of another waveguide is inserted, on which the coupling element with the detector-head of the indicator is placed. This section can be moved along axis z and also rotate around this axis. Such a device allows to record distribution

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Field indicator for circular waveguides

curves of the electric or the magnetic component of the field near the surface of the metal. The distribution of the longitudinal component (H_z) or of the angular component ($H\varphi$) of the magnetic field in the waveguide cross-section allows one to determine the wave type propagating in the waveguide. A standard rectangular waveguide is used as the measuring channel, which is in contact with the circular waveguide along the narrow side, parallel to the lines of force of the electric field of the H_{10} wave. The coupling element between the two waveguides is a round aperture. To determine the power relation between the waves propagating in the waveguide, it is necessary to know the coupling factor of the rectangular waveguide with the circular waveguide for each wave-type. When coupling is ensured through the narrow wall of the rectangular waveguide (parallel to the electric field vector of wave H_{10}), this factor is:

$$k_c = 10 \lg \left[\frac{8\tilde{\pi}}{9} F_{nm} \frac{\rho^6 e^{-2|\gamma_{ap}|\tilde{\tau}}}{a^3 b R^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}} \right] \text{db}, \qquad (1)$$

where ρ is the coupling aperture radius; $\tilde{\tau}$ is the thickness of the wall between waveguides; $e^{-2|\gamma_{ap}|\tilde{\tau}}$ is a factor taking into account the influence of the wall-thickness on the coupling between waveguides (in the case of coupling by

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Field indicator for circular waveguides

the magnetic component of the field. $\gamma_{ap} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1.84}{r}\right)^2}$; a and b are respectively the dimensions of the wide and the narrow side of the rectangular waveguide; R is the radius of the circular waveguide, and λ is the wavelength in free space. The factor F_{nm} characterizes the dependence of the coupling factor on the field distribution in the cross-section. For magnetic waves (H_{nm}) and with coupling by the longitudinal component of the magnetic field (H_z):

$$F_{nm} = \frac{\mu_{nm}^4 \varepsilon_n^2 \cos^2 n\varphi}{(\mu_{nm}^2 - n^2)\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\mu_{nm}\lambda}{2\pi R}\right)^2}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi R}\right)^4; \quad (2)$$

For magnetic waves and with coupling by the transverse component of the magnetic field (H_φ):

$$F_{nm} = \frac{\varepsilon_n^2 n^2 \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\mu_{nm}\lambda}{2\pi R}\right)^2} \sin^2 n\varphi}{\mu_{nm}^2 - n^2}; \quad (3)$$

For electric waves (E_{nm}):

$$F_{nm} = \frac{\varepsilon_n^2 \cos^2 n\varphi}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\nu_{nm}\lambda}{2\pi R}\right)^2}}. \quad (4)$$

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Field indicator for circular waveguides

In these formulae, μ_{nm} and ν_{nm} are the roots of equations $J_n'(x) = 0$ and $J_n(x)=0$ respectively; n and m are positive integers characterizing the wave-type; $\varepsilon_n^2 = 1$ for $n = 0$ and $\varepsilon_n^2 = 2$ for $n > 0$; φ is the angle characterizing the orientation of the aperture with respect to the field in the waveguide. The described device (the resonator is here a bent section of a standard rectangular waveguide with two trimming plungers) is intended to operate as an indicator of the purity of the field of any type of wave in the circular waveguide and in the measuring channel. A distribution curve of H_z or of H_φ near the waveguide surface is recommended to check the field purity. The recording of these curves can be rendered automatical. In this case the field indicator rotates with the aid of a motor with friction gear lowering the rotation speed to 30 rpm. A detector is connected to the current-receiving device through a spring-contact. A linear potentiometer which is the oscillograph sweep voltage pickup is fastened on the fixed disk and coupled to the rotating reentrant section by the gear wheel. Standard devices are operating in the other units of the system: an amplifier, a 13ЛО-36 (13LO-36) cathode-ray oscillograph and a rectifier. In the last part of the article, the authors reproduce some experimental results obtained with the described indicator and draw the following conclusions: The indicator allows to determine the field distribution in the waveguide cross-section(near its

Field indicator for circular waveguides

metal surface) in systems with one or several types of propagating waves. Using, then, the harmonic analysis method, it is possible to determine the type of the propagating waves if their number does not exceed six - eight. Owing to the field indicator, it is also possible to measure the reflection coefficient (reflection on discontinuities); the level of parasitic wave-types must be here 30 - 40 db below the level of the working wave. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1960

[Abstracter's note: One subscript is translated in the text: "ap" (aperture) stands for "omb"]

9.1300 (also 1006, 1130)

S/109/61/006/002/010/023
E140/E435

AUTHOR: Kazantsev, Yu.N.

TITLE: On the Measurement of Waveguide Attenuation

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1961, Vol.6, No.2, pp.241-249

TEXT: The article concerns the measurement of attenuation in circular waveguides by the method of tuning to resonance with a sliding piston and measurement of the SWR before an isolating diaphragm (Fig.1). The attenuation in the sample is determined from the relative power absorbed in the resonator thus formed at a given frequency. The diaphragm is for the purpose of exciting only a given wave mode in the resonator. The equations for this system are derived and then two alternative structures are discussed for the measurement of waveguide attenuation: a system in which a directional coupler is placed in the circular waveguide; a system in which the directional coupler is placed in the rectangular waveguide before the rectangular-circular waveguide transformer. An oscillographic method of tuning the klystron driver to resonance is described. A detailed discussion is given of the diaphragm transmission factor and length of sample,

On the Measurement of ...

diaphragm configuration and other details for measurement of the H_{01}-wave in circular waveguides. It is pointed out in conclusion that the method described is useful also for the measurement of losses in waveguides with other cross-sections. There are 6 figures and 12 references: 11 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR
(Institute of Radioengineering and Electronics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1959 (initially)
February 11, 1960 (after revision)

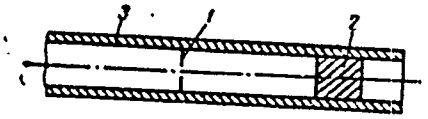

Fig.1.

Рис. 1. Диафрагма и поршень в волноводе

KAZANTSEV, YU. N.

Dissertations defended at the Institute of Radioengineering and Electronics for the academic degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences:

"Resonance Method of Measuring Losses in Waveguide Sections and in Waveguide Parts of Circular Section of the H_{01} Wave."

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

L 26585-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) WW/GG

ACC NR: AP6008763 SOURCE CODE: UR/0030/66/000/002/0131/0132

AUTHOR: Kazantsev, Yu. N. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Symposium on superhigh frequency physics and engineering

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 2, 1966, 131-132

TOPIC TAGS: superhigh frequency, physics conference, electron paramagnetic resonance, maser, semiconductor device, ferrite, resonator, helical waveguide, laser, metal surface, metal film

ABSTRACT: The Symposium on Superhigh Frequency Physics and Engineering, organized by the Physics Section of the (East) German Academy of Sciences, was held in Berlin from 13 to 16 October 1965 with scientists from East Germany, Bulgaria, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union participating.

More than 60 papers dealing with masers, electron paramagnetic resonance, physical phenomena in semiconductors, semiconductor and ferrite elements of SHF control instruments, and SHF measurement methods were presented. The Soviet scientists presented reports on quasi-optical lines (B. Z. Katsenelenbaum), open resonators (Yu. N.

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Kazantsev), helical waveguides (N. P. Kerzhentseva), alloyed junctions (N. A. Belova, S. N. Ivanov, N. Ye. Skvortsova), and masers in radio-telescope applications (R. M. Martirosyan, A. M. Prokhorov, R. L. Sorochenko).

A. Yelenskiy, R. Ingarden, and N. Shemchuk (Poland) discussed the theory of masers at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. They showed that a proper concentration of paramagnetic ions in the crystal and a consideration of cross-relaxation will insure satisfactory functioning of masers at this temperature.

Among the papers on electron paramagnetic resonance, the one by Z. Shrebek (Czechoslovakia) on d- and f-ions in $CdWO_4$ was of special interest, since the results described can be applied in developing paramagnetic lasers.

East German scientists presented a number of reports on plasma effects in solids.

The development of ferrite devices for SHF applications was considered in a series of papers by East German, Polish, and Bulgarian specialists.

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ACC NR: AP6008763

Works dealing with the properties of dielectrics and metals in SHF applications were mostly of practical value, although some measurement methods discussed were of general interest. Thus, the method of detection of mechanical stresses in dielectrics by changes in the polarization of a transmitting electromagnetic wave (A. Stümer, East Germany) and the methods applied and results obtained in an investigation of metal surfaces and thin silver films (G. Almassi [Almassy ?], G. Kheynts [Heinz ?], and M. Matok, Hungary) deserve special mention.

The essentially analytical papers included one by V. Novak (East Germany) on the theory of waveguides with non-uniform filler in a transverse plane. Novak presents a new method of field analysis which yields consistent series by the exclusion of electro- and magnetostatic factors.
[ATD PRESS: 4220-F]

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3 BLG

KAZANTSEV, Yu.V., inzh.

Railroad electrification in the Korean People's Republic. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 2 no.4:46-47 Ap '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Korea--Railroads--Electrification)

KAZANTSEV, Yu.V.; NAVARSKIY, Yu.V.

Gluing wire strain gauges. Sbor.st.Ural.politekh.inst. no.65: 198-202 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Strain gauges) (Gluing)

KAZANTSEV, Yu.V.

Electric and diesel traction on railroads of the Rumanian People's Republic. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.3:38-39 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nachal'nik otdela kontaktnoy seti Gosudarstvennogo proyektno-izyskatel'skogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu elektrifikatsii dorog i energeticheskikh ustanovok.
(Rumania—Electric railroads)
(Rumania—Diesel locomotives)

KAZANTSEV, Yu.V., inzh.

A useful book. Review of the book Projecting the contact net of the electrified railroads by I.I. Vlasov, B.G. Porshnev, A.V. Freyfel'd. Transp. stroi. 15 no.3:58 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

IVANTISHIN, Mikhail Nikolayevich; GOMEYI, Georgiy Yakovlevich; KULISKAYA, Ol'ga Adol'fovna; YELISEYEVA, Galina Dmitriyevna, Prinimali uchastiye: GAVRILOVA, E.F., inzh.-khimik; KAZANTSEVA, A.I., inzh.-khimik; LOGVINA, L.A., inzh.-khimik; USLONTSEVA, I.A., inzh.-khimik; GUDIMENKO, L.F., inzh.; NAZAREVICH, Ye.S., inzh.; SHKVARUK, R.N., inzh.; ORLOVA, I.A., inzh.; BASHMAKOVA, I.G., inzh.-geolog; BUKSER, Ye.S., otv. red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red.

[Geochemistry and analytic chemistry of rare-earth elements. Pt.1. Accessory rare-earth minerals and elements of the cerium subgroup in the Ukrainian Crystalline Shield] Geokhimiia i analiticheskaia khimiia redkozemel'nykh elementov. Kiev, Naukova dumka. Pt.1. Aktsessornye redkozemel'nye minerally i elementy tserievoi podgruppy ukrainskogo kristallicheskogo shchita. 1964. 164 p. (Akademiia nauk URSR. Institut geologicheskikh nauk. Trudy. Seriia petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, no.2).

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Burk...).

KOZHOVA, O.M.; KAZANTSEVA, E.A.

Seasonal changes in the number of bacterioplankton in the waters of Lake Baikal. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.1:113-117 Ja-F '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Baykal'skaya limnologicheskaya stantsiya i Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(BAIKAL, LAKE--MICRO-ORGANISMS)

KAZANTSEVA, G.D., assistent

Fruit and berry growing in the garden microdistricts of Sverdlovsk which are marked for construction in the present seven-year plan. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.109:57-64 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Sverdlovsk--Landscape gardening) (Fruit culture)

SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.; KAZANTSEVA, G.N.; ZVYAGINTSEVA, Yu.V.; METLITSKIY, L.V.

Change in the content of chlorogenic and caffeic acids in stored potato varieties differing as to the resistance to Phytophthora infestans. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.1:237-240 N '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Submitted December 31, 1964.

KAZANTSEVA, G.S.

Observations of an unusually large congenital cerebral hernia. Vop. neirokhir. 20 no.3:45 My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Iz kliniki neyrokhirurgii Novosibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii.
(ENCEPHALOCELE)

KAZANTSEVA, G.S. (Novosibirsk)

Case of primary echonococcus of the spinal cord. Vop.neirokhir. 23 no.5:49-50 S-O '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Klinika neyrokhirurgii Novosibirskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.
(ECHINOCOCCOSIS case reports)
(SPINAL CORD, dis.)

KAZANTSEVA, G.V.,Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Nourishment and physical development of children from one-and-a-half to three years old in nurseries in the city of Alma-Ata." Alma-Ata, 1958, 16 pp (Kazakh State Med Inst) 300 copies (KL, 40-58, 127)

KORYAKIN, I.S.; ALEKSEYEVA, V.G.; GOVOROVA, M.S.; VORONINA, T.V.; DAULBAYEV, F.A.; DEMIDOVA, S.I.; KAZANTSEVA, G.V.; MOROZ, V.M.; MUKHINA, N.S.; PIPIN'YAN, P.O.; SHTIFANOVA, A.K.

Trace elements in drinking water sources of Kazakhstan and their relations to the problem of some noninfectious diseases. Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.7:90-95 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Alma-Atinskiy meditsinskiy institut.

KORYAKIN, I.S.; DEMIDOVA, S.I.; DAULBAYEV, F.A.; KAZANTSEVA, G.V.

Hygienic characteristics of water from the Issyk-Kul', a high mountain lake in Alma-Ata Province. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.1:70-71 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - professor I.S.Koryakin) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ISSYK-KUL'--WATER--COMPOSITION)

KORYAKIN, I.S.; DEMIDOVA, S.I.; KAZANTSEVA, G.V.

Hygienic characteristics of the air in some sections of the Alma-Ata City Clinical Hospital. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no. 3:62-65 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - prof. I.S. Koryagin) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ALMA-ATA—HOSPITALS—HYGIENE) (AIR—BACTERIOLOGY)

KAZANTSEVA, G. YE

KAZANTSEVA, G, YE.: "The vibrations of thin circular plates." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst. Chair of Theoretical Mechanics. Kiev, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956. Moscow.

ANTSAVA, O.Ya.

On oscillations in thin round plates [with summaries in Russian and English]. Dop. AN URSR no.3:242-246 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Kiivs'kiy politekhnichniy institut. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk USSR O.N.Savinym.
(Elastic plates and shells)

KAZANTSEVA, G.Ye. [Kazantseva, H.IE.] (Kiiv)

Vibrations of circular plates of variable thickness [with summary in English]. Prikl. mekh. 4 no. 2:197-204 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kiivs'kiy politekhnichniy institut.
(Elastic plates and shells--Vibration)

KAZANTSEVA, I. A.

USSR/Electricity - Saturable Reactors Mar 51

"A Simplified Calculation of Saturable Reactors," D. I. Mar'yanovskiy, Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Petroleum Sci Res Inst, I. A. Kazantseva, Engr, Moscow Power Eng Inst imeni Molotov

"Elektrichestvo" No 3, pp 40-47

States a simplified method of calcn applicable to the most saturable reactors used for power regulation. Form and dimensions of the magnetic circuit are assumed to be given. The account is illustrated by a numerical example. Submitted 25 Oct 50.

201T27

112-57-8-16150

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 13 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kazantseva, I. A., and Netushil, A. V.

TITLE: A Method for Measuring Electric Parameters of Anisotropic Materials (Metod izmereniya elektricheskikh parametrov anizotropnykh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta (Transactions of the Moscow Power-Engineering Institute), 1956, Nr 18, pp 158-164

ABSTRACT: A new method is presented for measuring electric parameters (permittivity, conductivity) of anisotropic materials, based on the measurement of the geometric mean of the parameter and of its value along one of the anisotropy axes. The method is illustrated by examples of measurement of complex permittivity of paper and flax yarn in rolls. The results of resistance measurements (Abstractor's note: apparently by mistake in the original: "the resistance of measurement results") by the new as well as the generally accepted methods reveal an entirely satisfactory agreement. The new method is recommended for use in such cases where the placement of an electrode along one of the anisotropic surfaces is difficult.

A.V.N.

Card 1/1

KOROVIN, V.I.; BEYLINSON, M.M.; KAZANTSEVA, I.V.; KACHALOV, D.A.; SAFONOV, G.A.

Relation between water runoff, atmospheric pressure, temperature, and deficient humidity. Trudy Kaz.NIGMI no.16:20-24 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(Meteorology) (Bugun' Valley--Runoff)

ODINOKOVA, V.A.; KAZANTSEVA, I.A. (Moskva)

Granulomatous thromboangiitis. Arkh. pat. 27 no. 12:66-68 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Patologoanatomicheskiy otdel (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.P. Avtsyn) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo.
Submitted Dec. 25, 1964.

KAZANTSEVA, I.A.

Some problems in statistics and morphology of chronic myeloid leukemia. Trudy 1-MMI 16:220-230 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

MENKOVSKIY, M.A. ; GORDON, S.A.; KAZANTSEVA, K.I.

Some data on the germanium distribution in the oxidation zone of a coal seam. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:919-920 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

(Germanium)

GORDON, S.A.; KAZANTSEVA, K.I.; MENKOVSKIY, M.A.

Some characteristics of germanium accumulation in the various zones of coal oxidation. Geokhimiia no.7:864-869 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.
Submitted October 17, 1964.

KAZANTSEVA, K.S.; BYTCHENKO, D.A., dotsent, zaveduyushchiy.

Subcutaneous emphysema of the neck following tonsillectomy. Vest.oto-rin. 15 no.4:83 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Oto-laringologicheskoye otdeleniye Chernovitskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy. (Tonsils--Surgery) (Neck--Diseases)

GOLOSHCHAPOV, V.; KAZANTSEVA, L.

Ways of improving labor productivity in simple superphosphate production. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i sar.plata 4 no.5:24-33 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Phosphates) (Labor productivity)

LIPES, V.V.; KAZANTSEVA, L.K.; GOL'TYAYEVA, N.A.; FURMAN, M.S.

Analyzing the composition of acids forming during the liquid-phase oxidation of cyclohexane by air oxygen. Khim. prom. 40 no.9:668-671 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KAZANTSEVA, L. V.

KAZANTSEVA, L. V.: "Intermediate library education in the RSFSR (development and contemporary states of library technicums in the RSFSR.) Leningrad State Library Inst imeni N. K. Krupskaya.. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertion For the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 39, 1956. Moscow.

KAZANTSEVA, M.A.

Methods of exercise therapy in puerperium. Sovet.med. 19 no.5: 61-67 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.-prof.A.A.Lebedev) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

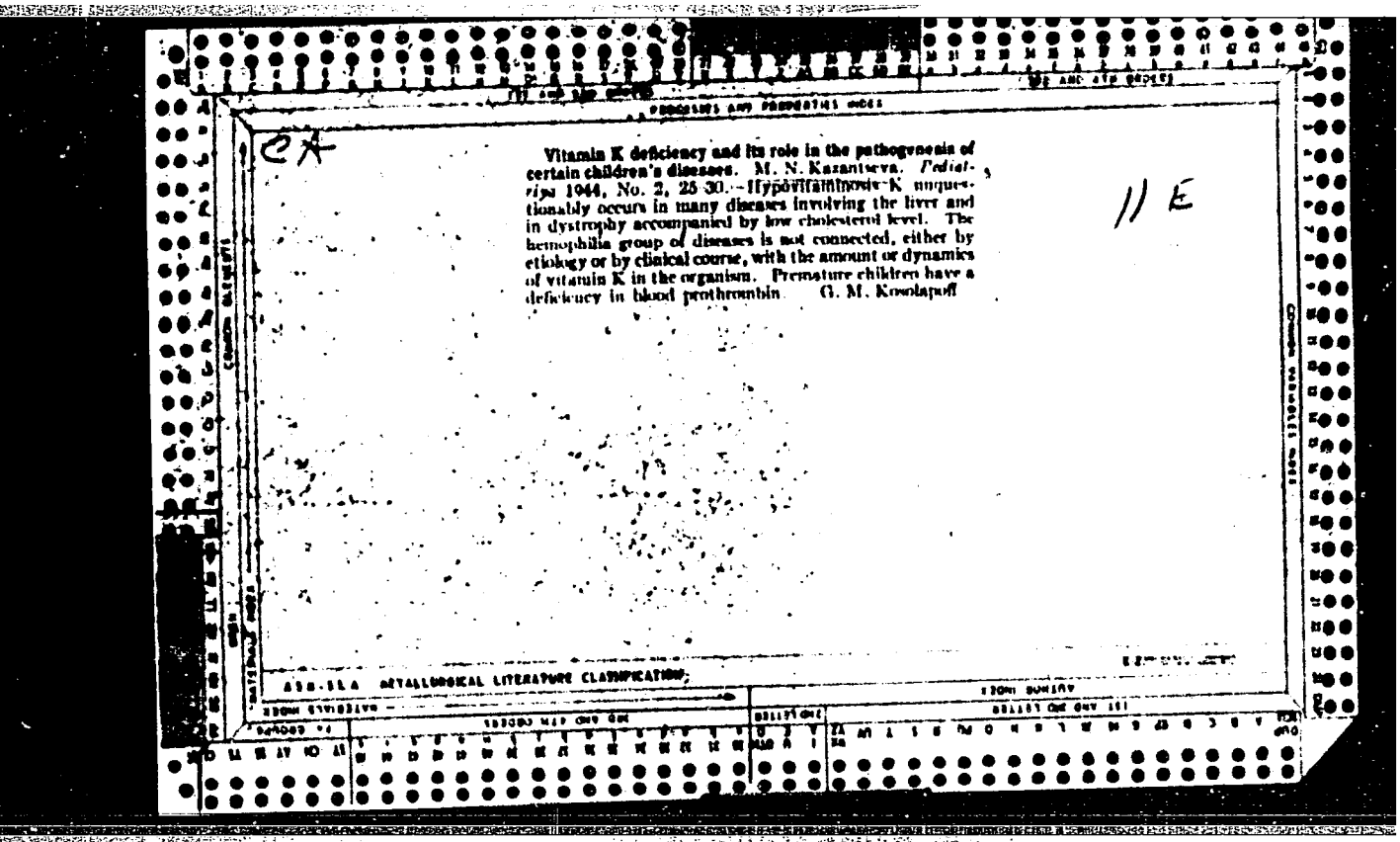
(EXERCISE THERAPY
in puerperium, methods)
(PUERPERIUM
exercise ther. methods)

KAZANTSEVA, M.A.

Medical gymnastics in the puerperal period and its effectiveness. Sov.med. 23 no.1:126-128 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. A.A. Lebedev) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(PUERPERIUM
exercise ther. (Rus))
(EXERCISE THERAPY
puerperal (Rus))

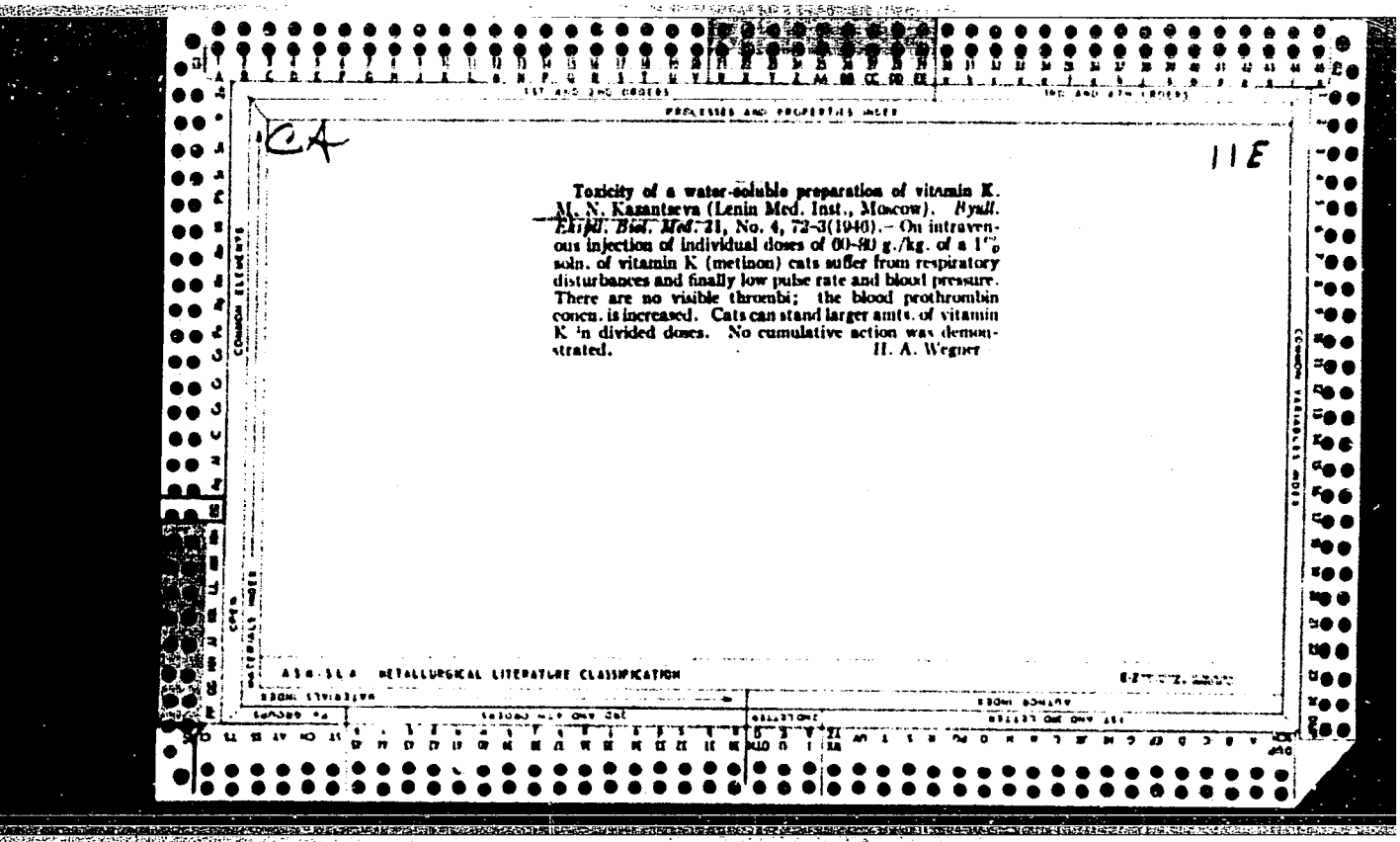


CA

Vitamin K deficiency and its role in the pathogenesis of certain children's diseases. M. N. Kazantseva. *Pediatriya* 1944, No. 2, 25-30.—Hypovitaminosis-K unquestionably occurs in many diseases involving the liver and in dystrophy accompanied by low cholesterol level. The hemophilia group of diseases is not connected, either by etiology or by clinical course, with the amount or dynamics of vitamin K in the organism. Premature children have a deficiency in blood prothrombin. G. M. Kroolapoff

11 E

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

11E

Toxicity of a water-soluble preparation of vitamin K. M. N. Kazantseva (Lenin Med. Inst., Moscow). *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 21, No. 4, 72-3(1946).— On intravenous injection of individual doses of 60-80 g./kg. of a 1% soln. of vitamin K (metinon) cats suffer from respiratory disturbances and finally low pulse rate and blood pressure. There are no visible thrombi; the blood prothrombin concn. is increased. Cats can stand larger amts. of vitamin K in divided doses. No cumulative action was demonstrated. H. A. Wegner

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Kazantseva, M. N.

Kazantseva, M. N. "Hemorrhagic syndrome during septic illnesses of newborn infants," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachey, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 189-92

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

[redacted], M.N.

Kazantseva, M.N. "Report on the activities of the All-Union Association of children's doctors," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachey, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 480-83

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

USSR/Medicine - Medical Societies Nov/Dec 48
Medicine - Pediatrics

"Account of the Work of the Societies of Pediatricians in 1947," Docent M. N. Kazantseva, 2½ pp

"Pediatriya" No 6

By the end of 1947, the number of organized societies totaled 60, with new ones including Tula, Murmansk, Kaluga, and Serpukhov. More than 2,000 participating doctors were kept abreast of medical progress chiefly through reports and demonstrations.

61/49T63

SPERANSKY, Grigori and KAZANTSEVA, Maria (Prof.)

"Soviet Science in the Struggle for Children's Health," Izvestiya, 1952.

LADODO, K.S.; KAZANTSEVA, M.N., professor, direktor; DOBROKHOTOVA, A.I., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel'nauki, professor, zaveduyushchaya; KLOSOVSKIY, B.N., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, laureat Stalinskoy premii, zaveduyushchiy.

Clinico-morphological data on changes in the nervous system in simultaneous occurrence of whooping cough and grippe. Pediatriia no.2:23-28 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo znameni Institut pediatrii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Kazantseva and Ladodo). 2. Infektsionnye kliniki (for Dobrokhotova and Ladodo). 3. Laboratoriya razvitiya mozga (for Klosovskiy and Ladodo). 4. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Dobrokhotova and Klosovskiy). (Influenza) (Whooping cough) (Nervous system)

STEPANSKAYA, A.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KAZANTSEVA, M.N., professor, direktor.

Salivation in children with ascariasis. Pediatriia no.3:53-56 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Terapevticheskaya klinika Instituta pediatrii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Worms, Intestinal and parasitic) (Saliva)

AGENKOVA, V.M., ordinator; KAZANTSEVA, M.N., professor, direktor.

Effect of prolonged sleep on the course of chorea. Pediatriia no.4:23-28 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Institut pediatrii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Chorea) (Sleep)

MIKHEYEVA, G.A.; MIYESEROVA, Ye.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, rukovoditel'; NIKOLAYEV, N.M., professor, rukovoditel'; KAZANTSEVA, M.N., professor, direktor.

Indications of non-specific immunity in rheumatism in children. Pediatriia no.4:11-14 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya otdela obshchey patologii Instituta pediatrii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Miyeserova and Mikheyeva). 2. Otdel obshchey patologii Instituta pediatrii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Nikolayev). 3. Institut pediatrii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Kazantseva). (Rheumatic fever)

KAZANTSEVA, M.N., prof.; TSIKULI, R.; ALEKSIYEV, L.

Clinical microbiological studies of gastrointestinal diseases in infants [with summary in English]. Pediatriia 37 no.1:69-72 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney meditsinskogo fakul'teta (rukovoditel' - prof. M.N. Kazantseva) Gosudarstvennogo universiteta Albanii na baze gospitalya v Tirane (glavnyy vrach Sh. Klosi).

(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, in inf. & child clin. & microbiol. analysis (Rus))

KAZANTSEVA, M.N., prof. (Moskva)

In memoriam of the eminent scientist, Professor Aleksandr Adnreevich Kisel' (1859-1938). Vop.okh.mat.i det. 8 no.3:90-91 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(KISEL', ALEKSANDR ANDREEVICH, 1859-1938)

KAZANTSEVA, M.N., prof. (Moskva)

Annotations and authors' abstracts. Pediatriia 41 no.11:88 N'62 (MIRA 17:4)

KAZANTSEVA, M.N., prof.; VOSHCHANOVA, N.P. (Moskva)

Isolated myocarditis in children. Sov. med. 27 no.3:6-9 Mr '64.
(MIA 17:11)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A.E.

Acoustics and Audio Frequencies

534.013.4 — 1060

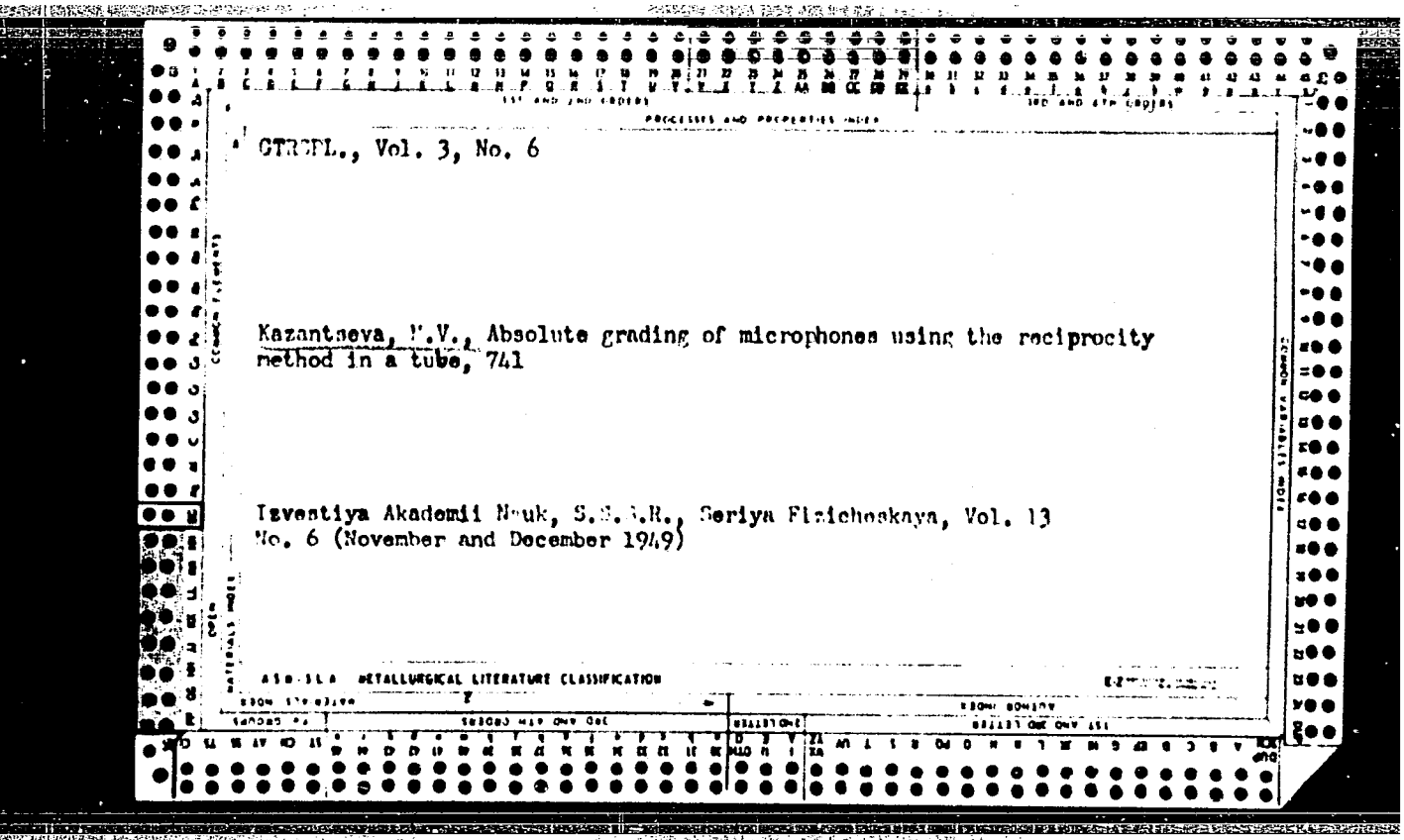
A Method for the Absolute Calibration of Sound Receivers by the Reciprocity Method. M. V. Dazhin... (C. R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1951, Dec. ..., Vol. 8?, No. 8, pp. 1050-1052. In Russian.) Usually the absolute calibration of sound receivers is carried out in a free field and in chambers small in comparison with the sound wavelength. A method using a tube not shorter than half the sound wavelength is considered.

May '50

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KAZANTSEVA, M. V.

"A Method of Absolute Calibration of Sound Receivers Using a Reciprocity Method," Dok. AN, 58, No. 8, 1947



GTRDL., Vol. 3, No. 6

Kazantseva, N.V., Absolute grading of microphones using the reciprocity method in a tube, 741

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, S.S.S.R., Seriya Fizicheskaya, Vol. 13 No. 6 (November and December 1949)

KAZANTSEVA, M. V.

KAZANTSEVA, M.V.

Absolute calibration of electroacoustic transducers by the reciprocal method. Trudy Kom. po akust. no.5:23-31 '50. (MLRA 7:7)
(Transducers)

USSR/Physics - Acoustics, Sound Receivers Oct 51

"Absolute Calibration of Sound Receivers by the Reciprocity Method in Tube With Standing Wave," M. V. Kazantseva, Phys Inst imeni Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXI, No 10, pp 1213-1223

Method using frequency of 1,500 cycles was first published by authoress in 1947 (cf. "Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LVIII, 1947; "Trudy Komissii po Akustike" No 5, 1950). Describes equipment for calibration at frequency $10 \cdot 10^3$ cycles. Authoress

193T99

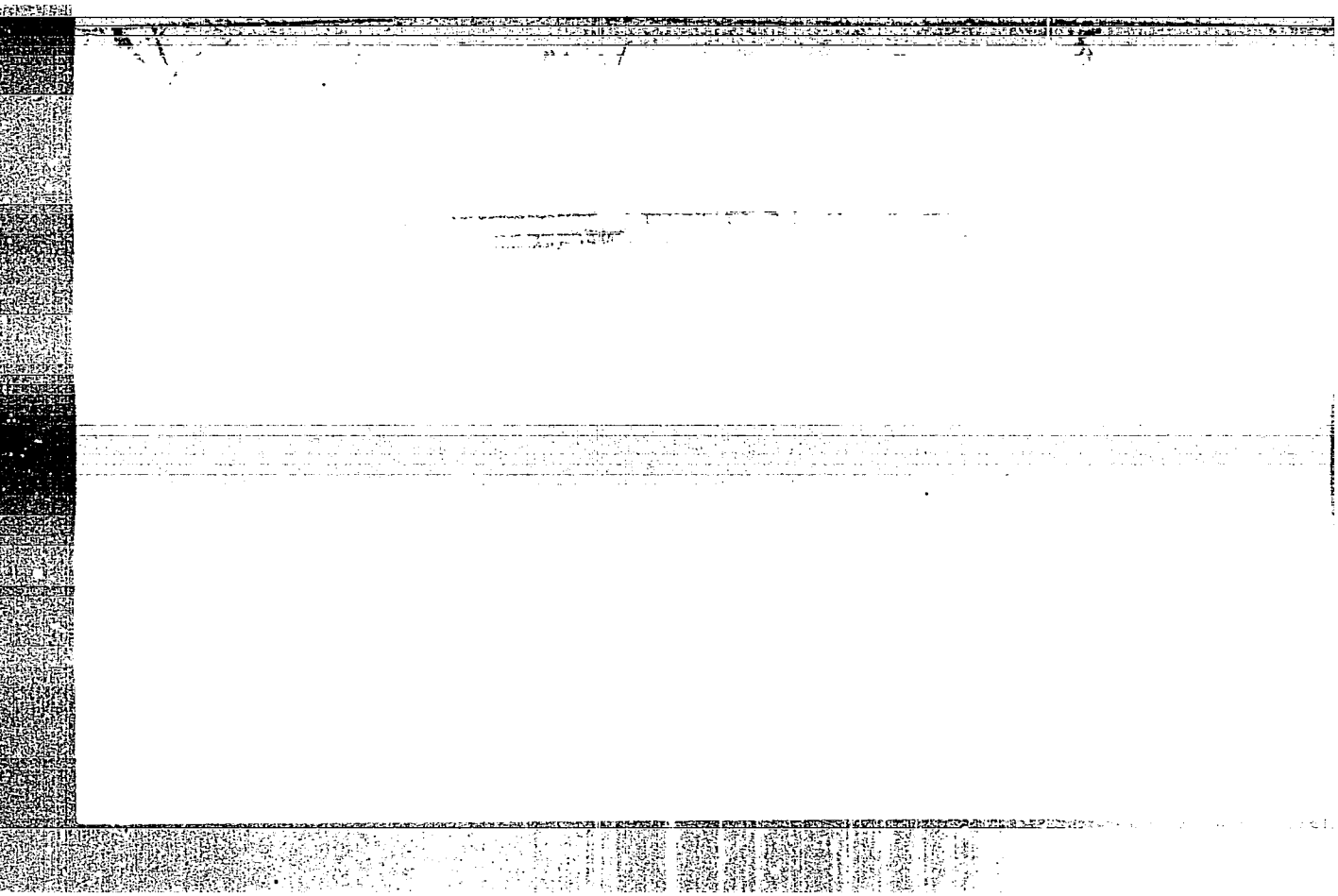
P4 193T99

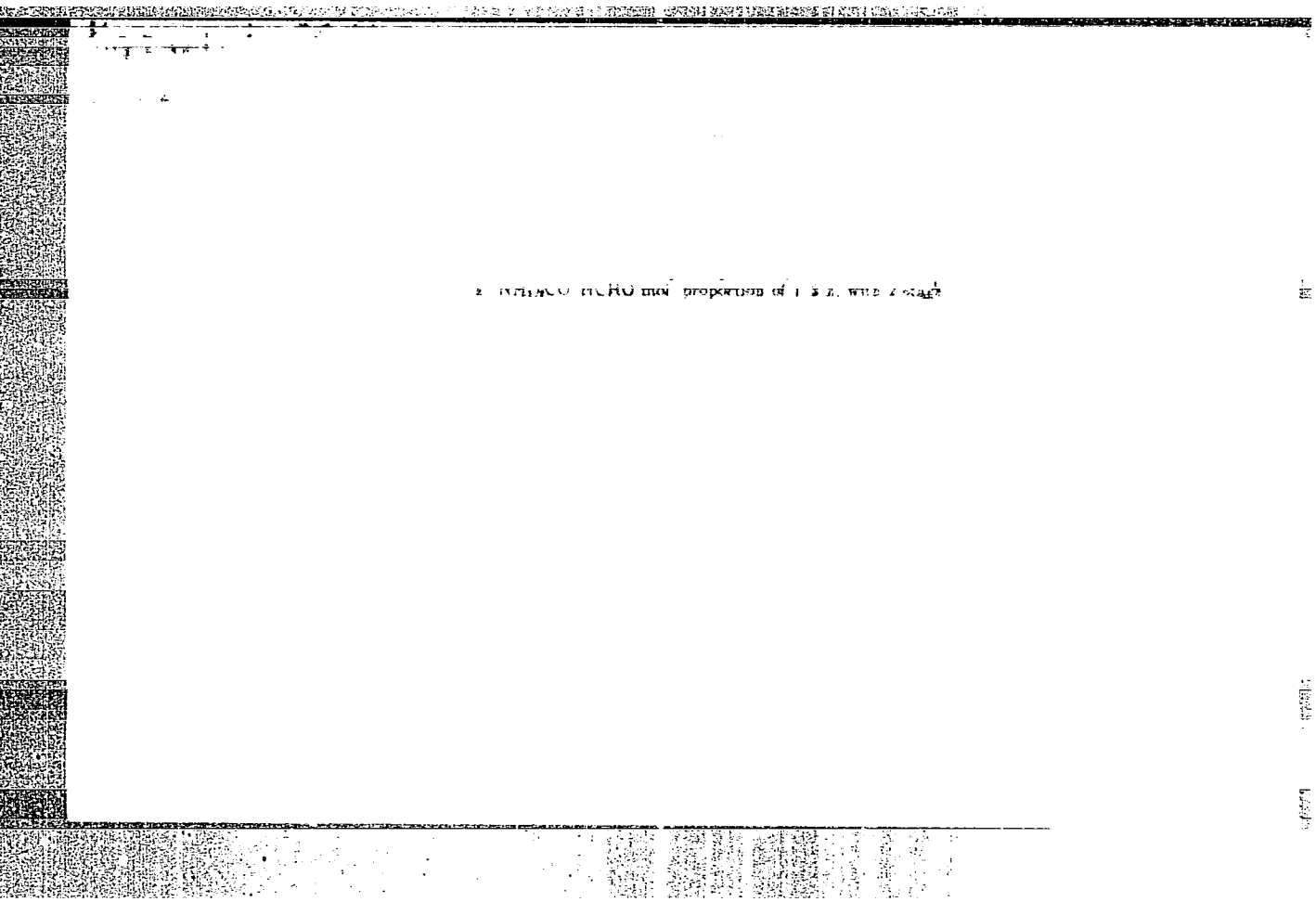
USSR/Physics - Acoustics, Sound Receivers Oct 51 (Contd)

thanks Acad N. N. Andreyev for suggesting topic, and engineers A. F. Kosov, Knyagin, V. A. Basov and M. A. Bodrashova for laboratory assistance. Submitted 24 Jan 51.

193T99

KAZANTSEVA, M. V.





KATANTSEVA, N.D.

Agricultural Laws And Legislation-Bibliography

"Series of scientific and popular booklets on collective farm law." Reviewed by Kalandadze, A. Izv. AN SSSR, Otd, ekon, i prava No. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, Unclassified.

APSHTEYN, G.Ya., professor; KAZANTSEVA, N.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Surgical treatment of Volkmann's contractures. Ortop.travm. i protez. 18 no.3:27-31 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - professor G.Ya.Apshteyn) Institut im. G.I.Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N.Goncharova) na baze bol'nitsy im. Raukhfusa.
(VOLKMANN'S CONTRACTURE, surg.)

Kazantseva, N. D.; Khodneva, E. A.; Sivetunov, N. I.; Lazareva, K. N.; Fedorovskiy, S. M.; Khromov, B. M. (Prof.); Garvin, L. I. (Docent)--Leningrad

"The Treatment of Burns According to Data of Leningrad Hospitals."

report submitted for the 27th Congress of Surgeons of the USSR, Moscow, 23-28 May 1960.

KOLOTINSKAYA, Yelena Nikolayevna; KAZANTSEVA, N.D., prof., red.; DANIL'CHENKO, O.P., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Legal aspects of conservation in the U.S.S.R.; a textbook for correspondence students of state universities] Pravovaia okhrana prirody v SSSR; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov-zaochnikov gosudarstvennykh universitetov. Pod red. N.D. Kazantseva. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 193 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Conservation of natural resources)

KAZANTSEVA, N. D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Treatment of burns in children (as revealed by data from foreign literature). Ortop., travm. i protez. no.12:50-57 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta im. G. I. Turnera (dir. - prof. M. N. Goncharova)

(BURNS AND SCALDS)

OBODAN, N.M.; KAZANTSEVA, N.D.

Burns in children. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7 no.4:81-85 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta imeni G.I.Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N.Goncharova).
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

KAZANTSEVA, N.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Leningrad D-123, ul. Ryleyeva, d. 21, kv.42)

Present state of the problem of skin homoplasty and the development of this method in treating patients with burns; survey of the literature. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.9:79-87 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

KAZANTSEVA, N.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Leningrad, ul.Ryleyeva, d.21, kv.42)

Dermatoplasty of burns in children. Ortop., travm.i protez. 23 no.11:35-40 N '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. G.Ya. Epshteyn) Detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta imeni G.I.Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N.Goncharova).
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (SKIN GRAFTING) (CHILDREN--SURGERY)

AKHUNDOV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; BAIROV, G.A., prof.; BOYARINOVA, M.V., kand. med. nauk; BUTIKOVA, N.I., doktor med. nauk; ZOBINA, M.M., kand. med. nauk; IVASHKO, L.M.; KAZANTSEVA, N.D., kand. med. nauk; ZLOTNIKOV, D.M., professor; KUZ'MIN, B.P., kand. med. nauk; OBODAN, N.M., kand. biol. nauk; KHILKOVA, T.A., kand. med. nauk; EPSHTEYN, Grigoriy Yakovlevich, prof.

[Traumatology and restorative surgery in children; selected chapters] Travmatologiia i vosstanovitel'naia khirurgiia detskogo vozrasta; izbrannye glavy. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 334 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Bairov).

18.1141

67725

SOV/126-7-3-28/44

AUTHORS: Dekhtyar, M.V. and Kazantseva, N. M.

TITLE: Anomalous Temperature Dependence of Magnetic Properties of Alloyed Permalloy and the Effect of the Ordering Process on its Magnetic Transition (Anomal'naya temperaturnaya zavisimost' magnitnykh svoystv legirovannogo permalloya i vliyaniye protsessa uporyadocheniya na yego magnitnoye prevrashcheniye)

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 453-455 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the temperature dependence of magnetic properties of supermalloy on samples of 200 mm length and 0.2 mm diameter. The samples were annealed in evacuated (10^{-4} mm Hg) quartz tubes at 1200°C for 2 hours. The disordered structure at 1200°C was fixed by quenching in water. The authors measured the saturation magnetization I_s, the residual magnetic moment I_r, the maximum susceptibility χ and the coercive force H_c between room temperature and 450°C. Before each measurement the sample was held for 1 hour at the required temperature. After each measurement the sample was rapidly cooled to room temperature. Between 300 and 450°C the experimental

Card 1/3

Anomalous Temperature Dependence of Magnetic Properties of Alloyed Permalloy and the Effect of the Ordering Process on its Magnetic Transition

points were determined every 10°C. Figs 1 and 2 show the curves of the temperature dependences of I_s, I_r, χ and H_c obtained in this way. The authors found that on heating of quenched supermalloy to 300-340°C its structure changed irreversibly; short-range order was produced in the alloy. On further heating the new structure underwent two magnetic transitions. The first (reversible) occurred at 375°C and the samples lost most of their ferromagnetic properties. Between 375 and 448°C the magnetic moment in zero field was equal to zero (Fig 1). The coercive force of the alloy was also zero after removal of the magnetizing force. The magnetic susceptibility was smaller by three orders of magnitude between 375 and 448°C than the susceptibility below 375°C, but it was still large compared to the paramagnetic susceptibility. Consequently the alloy still had a large magnetic moment when in a magnetic field. At 448°C a second transition, to the paramagnetic state, was observed.

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67725

SOV/126-7-3-28/44

Anomalous Temperature Dependence of Magnetic Properties of Alloyed Permalloy and the Effect of the Ordering Process on its Magnetic Transition

There are 2 figures and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 3 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosuniversiteta (Physics Department, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1957

4

Card 3/3

18.1141, 18.8100

66230

SOV/126-8-3-14/33

AUTHORS: Dekhtyar, M.V. and Kazantseva, N.M.

TITLE: Structural Changes and Anomalous Temperature Dependence of the Magnetic Properties of the Ni-Fe (50% Ni) Alloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 412-416 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations of the magnetic and structural features of Ni_3Fe and alloyed permalloy have been published (Ref 1 to 8). The present investigation deals with the temperature dependence of a high (50-% Ni) iron-nickel alloy. Specimens hardened from 1200°C and after annealing leading to ordering were used. The measurements were carried out on 200 mm long, 0.3 mm diameter test pieces sealed in quartz tubes after evacuation to 10^{-4} mm Hg. After soaking at 1200°C for 2 hours the enclosed test piece was quenched in water. For carrying out measurements at elevated temperatures, the furnace, heated with a bifilar platinum wire heating coil, was placed into one of the coils of an astatic magnetometer. Temperature gradients in the specimen were reduced with the aid of non-magnetic heat conductors. Fig 1 shows

Card 1/4

Structural Changes and Anomalous Temperature Dependence of the Magnetic Properties of the Ni-Fe (50% Ni) Alloy

curves of saturation magnetization against temperature for the hardened (curve a) and the hardened and annealed (100 hours at 480°C) alloy. Curve a shows a break at 300 to 360 and indicates that the Curie temperature of the close-order structure then formed is above that of the disordered alloy. The formation of a close-order structure at about 300°C is clearly shown also in Fig 2, where coercive force and the magnetic susceptibility are plotted against temperature for the two states. Fig 3 shows the magnetic properties as functions of the annealing temperature. Fig 4 shows temperature curves of the coercive force and maximum susceptibility of the alloy cooled from 1200 to 600°C at 5°/min and then quenched in water. The coercive force of the alloy hardened from 1200°C and then subjected to 100 hours annealing at 480°C is shown as a function of temperature in Fig 5. The work showed that the change of magnetic properties of the alloy with temperature is anomalous: on heating, a sharp change occurs at 300 to 360°C, coercive force and saturation magnetization increasing

Card 2/4

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Structural Changes and Anomalous Temperature Dependence of the Magnetic Properties of the Ni-Fe (50% Ni) Alloy

and maximum susceptibility decreasing. The anomaly disappears when specimens are kept for 100 hours at about 480°C. From a comparison of the present results with those obtained by M.V.Dekhtyar for Ni_3Fe (Ref 2,3) the authors conclude that at about 300°C a close-order process begins, in the initial stages of which distortions of the crystal lattice arise leading to an increase in coercive force and a reduction in the maximum susceptibility. Holding at 300 to 400°C gives a structural state whose free energy is lower than that of the disordered (hardened) solid solution. This state persists on cooling to room temperature, and the anomalous magnetic-property changes required by the hardened alloy during the annealing are irreversible and persist after cooling to room temperature. There are 5 figures and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni

66230

Structural Changes and Anomalous Temperature Dependence of the Magnetic Properties of the Ni-Fe (50% Ni) Alloy

SOV/126-8-3-14/33

M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1958

Card 4/4

KAZANTSEVA, N.M.

71

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov, Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov OFMN.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kironskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in ferromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

Magnetic Structure (Cont.) SOV/5526

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The material contains data on the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature. According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

33686
S/058/61/000/012/073/083
A058/A101

24.2200 1160 1164 1482

AUTHORS: Dekhtyar, M. V., Kazantseva, N. M.

TITLE: Anomalous temperature dependence and irreversible changes in magnetic properties of Ni-Fe alloy (50% Ni)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 12, 1961, 391, abstract 12E746 (V sb. "Magnitn. struktura ferromagnetikov". Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 177 - 184)

TEXT: With the aid of an astatic magnetometer the temperature dependences of saturation magnetization I_s, residual magnetization I_r, maximum magnetic permeability μ_{max} and coercive force H_c of half-and-half Fe-Ni alloy were studied in specimens subjected to hardening at 1,200°C and ordering annealing at 480°C for 100 hours. In the range between 300°C and 360°C hardened specimens evince magnetic-property anomalies (a break in the I_s curves, peaks of I_r and H_c, a dip of μ_{max}) associated with the process of short-range order formation in the disordered alloy. Short-range order is not disturbed incident to subsequent cooling of the alloy held at ~360°C for a while. The indicated anomalies were not ob-

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33686
S/058/61/000/012/073/083
A058/A101

Anomalous temperature dependence and...

served in specimens annealed at 480°C.

L. Boyarskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RAKHMANOV, V.A.; LINDENBRATEN, L.D.; ROMANENKO, G.F.; KAZANTSEVA, N.S.; SHEREMET'YEVA, L.G.

Skin changes in radiation exposure regions at late dates after radio- and gammatherapy of malignant tumors. Med. rad. 8 no.10:43-47 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. L.D. Lindenbraten) i kafedry kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.A. Rakhmanov) I-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

Name: KAZANTSEVA, N. S.

Dissertation: The clinical study, diagnostics, treatment, and prophylaxis of radiation damage to the skin

Degree: Cand Med Sci

Defended at
~~Affiliation~~: First Moscow Order of Lenin State Medical Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov

Publication
~~Defense~~ Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

KAZANTSEVA, N.S.

Method of over-all treatment of radiation injuries. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:284-291 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KAZANTSEVA, N.S., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, ul. Molodezhnaya, d.4, kv.481)

Continued method for treating radiation skin injuries. Vest.rent.i rad. 34 no.2:47-51 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. P.D. Yal'tsev [deceased]) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(RADIOTHERPY, compl.
skin inj., complex ther. (Rus))
(SKIN, eff. of radiation
x-ray ther. induced inj., ther. (Rus))

ROZENSHTRAUKH, L.S., prof.; AKIMOCHKINA, Z.Ye., kand. med. nauk; YELASHOV, Yu.G., kand. med. nauk; KAZAKOVA, L.N., kand. med. nauk; KAZANTSEVA, N.S., kand. med. nauk; KISHKOVSKIY, A.N., kand. med. nauk; RABKIN, I.Ye., kand. med. nauk; ALIYEVA, M.S., kand. med. nauk; ASLAMAZOV, E.G., kand. med. nauk; LINDENBRATEN, L.D., prof., red.

[Variations and anomalies in the development of organs and systems in man in X-ray observations] Varianty i anomalii razvitiia organov i sistem cheloveka v rentgenovskom izobrazhenii; nauchno-metodicheskoe posobie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1963. 1 v. (MIRA 17:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP3010672 S/0241/63/008/010/0043/0047

AUTHOR: Rakhmanov, V. A. (Head of Department of Skin Diseases, Professor ; Corresponding Member); Lindenbraten, L. D. (Professor, Head of Roentgenology and Radiology Department); Romanenko, G. F.; Kazantseva, N. S.; Sheremet'yeva, L. G.

TITLE: Skin changes in exposed areas in later periods after roentgen and gamma therapy of malignant tumors

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 8, no. 10, 1963, 43-47

TOPIC TAGS: skin change, roentgen therapy, gamma therapy, exposed area skin change, dermovascular response, skin temperature change, hair loss, hair pigmentation change, telangiectasis, sclerotic tissue

ABSTRACT: Skin changes in areas exposed to irradiation were studied in two groups of women 2.5-9 yrs after radiation therapy for malignant tumors of mammary glands, uterus, and ovaries. The first group (21 cases) had been treated with fractional doses of X-irradiation daily for 1-2 mos, and the second group (30 cases) had

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ACCESSION NR: AP3010672

been treated with fractional doses of gamma radiation daily for 1-2 mos. In the first group skin, hair, and dermovascular changes were found. In many cases skin texture and pigmentation were affected, hair pigmentation had changed or hair loss had occurred, and subcutaneous fatty cellular tissue was sclerotic. Telangiectasis was found in 18 cases. Also, in this group skin temperature was higher by 1-2° in exposed areas compared to symmetrical non-exposed areas. In the second group skin, hair and dermovascular changes were much rarer and less intense. Telangiectasis was found only in 5 cases. Skin temperature for exposed areas was within the normal range. Patch test reactions to histamine, carbocholine, and adrenalin solutions for both groups were normal in half of the cases and higher or lower in the other half. With higher concentrations of histamine and adrenalin the dermovascular responses changed and in some cases were reversed. It was established that 2.5-9 yrs after radiation therapy the functional damage to the dermavascular network in exposed areas is significant. Orig. art. has: None.

ASSOCIATION: I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I. M. Sechenova (First Moscow Lenin Order Medical Institute)

Card 2/2 Submitted Apr 63

5(2) SOV/32-25-6-6/53

AUTHORS: Boldina, S. M., Kazantseva, N. T.

TITLE: On the Determination of Molybdenum in Ores, Ore Wastes and Concentrates (Ob opredelenii molibdena v rudakh, khvostakh i kontsentratakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, p 661 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The observation was made in the enterprises of the Administration mentioned in the Association that in the determination of the molybdenum content in ores an "excess" of metal is obtained as compared with technological data. This difference may amount to 13%. The molybdenum determination was carried out colorimetrically in ore and ore wastes, and gravimetrically in the concentrates. The "metal excess" found revealed itself as being due to two analytical errors. The gravimetric molybdenum determination in concentrates supplied higher results as to the metal content, since the composition of the concentrate changed with calcination, and furthermore, because lead molybdate was co-precipitated with lead sulphate. The standard solution of molybdenum, which was prepared according

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to the standard sample of the ore Nr 179 (content of 0.32% Mo), did not contain 0.0001 g Mo in 1 ml, but 0.000107 g, so that the metal determination in the ore supplied considerable lower results afterwards. Molybdenum in ores and wastes must be determined according to the colorimetric method, and the standard solution of molybdenum must be prepared from metallic molybdenum. In industrial products, molybdenum must be determined according to GOST "Molybdenum Concentrate".

ASSOCIATION: Umal'tinskoye rudoupravleniye (Umal'tinskiy Ore Administration)

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